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Manual Training

Ira M. Carley Cora Champlin

Members of the Grammar grades will construct a hotbed for use in the school garden.

The dimensions will probably be as follows: Length 16 feet, width 3½ feet, height of higher side 14 inches, height of lower side 6 inches. The frame of the bed will be strengthened by pieces 2 inches by 2 inches fastened into the corners and extending about 8 inches below the frame, so as to be driven into the ground. Additional stiffness will be given by cleats about 3 inches wide fastened across the boards, and by a strip of the same width fastened along the entire upper edge of the box.

The most difficult part of the work will be the making of the sashes to hold the glass cover of the bed. Of these there will be four, dividing the bed lengthwise into four sections, and each one will be the work of three pupils.

The outside frame of each sash will be made of 1⅛-inch pine, the strips being 2½ inches wide. The corners of the frame will be joined by open mortise and tenon joints, fastened with ⅜-inch dowels.

Each sash will be divided for four panes of glass by strips 1½ inches by 1⅛ inches running across the bed. The ends of these strips will be mortised into the frame of the sash.

Before the sash are put together, each piece will be rabbeted to receive the glass, which will be fastened in place by light quarter-round strips.

The children of the Fifth and Sixth grades will draw the general plan of the bed to a scale, and will calculate the amount and cost of the lumber, hardware, and glass to be used.

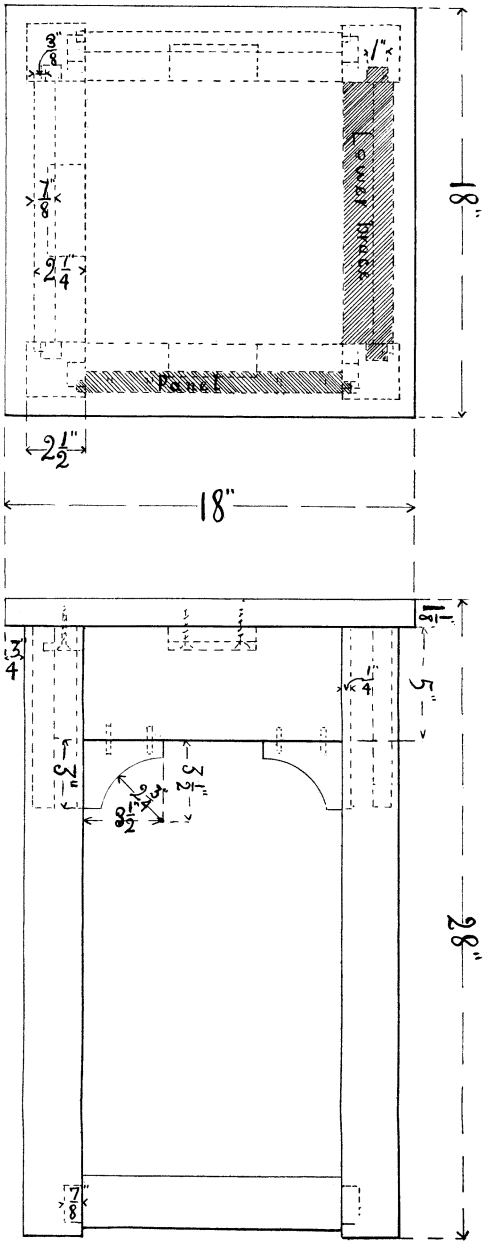
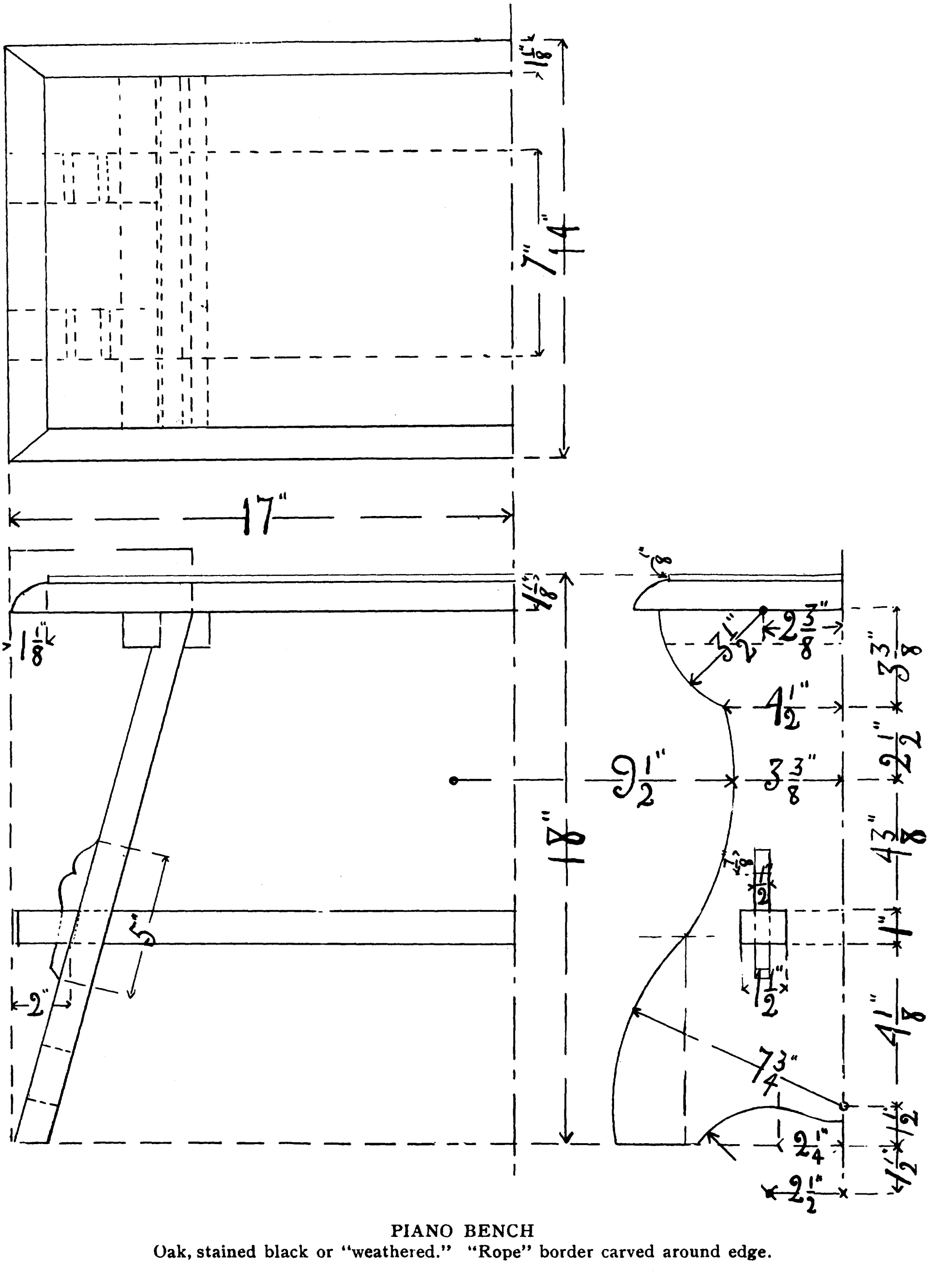


TABLE
Oak. Panels and brackets carved. Finished gray-green or dark brown. Top fastened to legs with four blocks working in grooves in panels.



PIANO BENCH
Oak, stained black or "weathered." "Rope" border carved around edge.

The cost of the different grades of pine lumber will have to be ascertained by them, as a rather poor quality will be used for the sides of the bed, while a good quality is necessary for the sash.

The Seventh and Eighth grades will make detail drawings of one of the sash, drawing the mortise and tenon joints in isometric projection.

The members of the Pedagogical School will make light, portable easels and folding stools to be used for outdoor sketching. The easel consists of three round sticks of pine or spruce, ¾ inch in diameter and 4½ feet to 5 feet high, with a light ferrule at each end. The three sticks are joined together at one end by screw-eyes, large enough and so placed as to allow the sticks to be spread apart or closed together. At the lower end a short spike is made by driving in a 2½-inch wire brad to within about ½ inch of its head, and then filing off the head.

The drawing-board or canvas frame may be held either by resting it on hooks screwed into the sticks of the easel, or by suspending it by hooks to screw-eyes.

The folding stool will be simply a light three-legged stool of convenient height with a triangular canvas top.

The drawings given in this number of the COURSE OF STUDY are of pieces being made by pupils of the Pedagogical School and High School. The designs are partly the work of the students and partly suggestions of the art and manual training departments.

As a rule, work of this kind is done optionally, outside the regular class periods, as that time is usually taken up with work more directly connected with the schoolwork.

Physical Training

Carl J. Kroh Caroline Crawford

General Work

Outline for School Study: For the general teacher the preventive side of physical training is of the greatest importance. The present situation regarding the teaching of body development is such that what might be accomplished directly in physical development is overcome by the failure in the schoolroom to present an environment which prevents physical debility. The teacher should be intelligent regarding both the child and his environment. The two are equally important, if the child is confined to the school several hours each day. The following outline is given as a guide for the teacher's study. It is not to be considered complete:

I. The child.

1. Nutrition.

(a) Air, quantity and quality.

(b) Water, quantity and quality.

(c) Food, quantity and quality.

The description for the study of nutrition is included in the March outline and in the second part of the present outline.

2. Normal body for age.

(a) Study of measurements.

(b) Laws of growth and development.

(c) Physiology of bodily exercise.

3. Physical defects.

The photographs show defects which are both the result of the environment and also of the failure on the part of the teacher to understand the effect of gravity on the body in standing and sitting.

4. Senses.

(a) Eyes.

(b) Ears.